

How the States are to exercise this high power of interposition which constitutes so essential a portion of their reserved rights that it cannot be delegated without an entire surrender of their sovereignty, and converting our system from a federal into a consolidated government, is a question, that the States only are competent to determine.

The arguments which prove that they possess the power, equally prove that they are in the language of Jefferson the rightful judges of the mode and measure of redress. But the spirit of forbearance, as well as the nature of the right itself, forbid a recourse to it, except in cases of dangerous infractions of the Constitution, and then only in the last resort, when all reasonable hope of relief, from the ordinary action of the government, has failed, when if the right to interpose did not exist, the alternative would be submission and oppression on one side, or resistance by force on the other. That our system should afford, in such extreme cases, an intermediate point between these dire alternatives, by which the government may be brought to pause, and thereby an interval allowed to compromise differences, or, if impracticable, be compelled to submit the question to a constitutional adjustment, through an appeal to the States themselves, is an evidence of its high wisdom; an element not, as is supposed by some, of weakness, but of strength; not of anarchy or revolution, but of peace and safety. Its general recognition would of itself be a great measure, if not altogether, to supersede the necessity of its exercise, and to moderate and justify so essentially to our army and peace, in a country of such a vast extent, and diversity of interests as ours; and would, if controversy should come, turn the resentment of the aggrieved, from the system, to those who had abused its powers, (a point all important), and cause them to seek redress not in revolution or overthrow, but in reform.

It is, in fact, properly understood, a substitute for the alternative of force, tending to prevent, and if that fails, to correct peacefully, the aberrations to which all political systems are liable, and which, if permitted to accumulate, without correction, must finally end in a general catastrophe.

[To be concluded in our next.]

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Mary Howland, Capt. Howland, we have received Liverpool dates to July 13th inclusive.

They announce the death of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, and the immediate author of the oppressions which led to the revolution in Poland. It is intimated, we know not how correctly, that he died by his own hand.

It was announced, by Lord Althorp, on the evening of the 8th, that the duty on steam boats could be abolished.

Mr. Staudley has withdrawn the clause in his Irish bill for punishing with transportation any person found in the possession of unregistered arms.

Ministers have announced their intention of going through with the English reform bill previously to the discussion of the Irish and Scotch bills.

It is rumored, that the 23d of September is fixed for the coronation of their Majesties.

Extract of a Letter dated, Liverpool, July 13.

There have been sales of the Canal Flour received by the Gen. Compting, at 25s 6d per bush, in bond. This is certainly a most miserable price, but to which holders must submit if they sell at all, and we see no reason to expect improvement for some time to come, and think it better to close sales of all bonded grain and flour. The weather is still very propitious for the crops, and we fully expect an early and plentiful harvest.

The slight improvement in the demand for Cotton has passed off, and we are now as dull as ever. The new duty has not yet taken effect. In other articles no change to notice.

Sales New Orleans Flour, sour, at 21s in bond.

Trial of Mr. Cobbett.—The trial of Cobbett for alleged seditious publications, has terminated. The Jury could not agree upon a verdict. This being announced to the Judge on Thursday evening (July 11th) his lordship sent word back "that they must agree," and the Jury were again confined to their chamber, and they remained in deliberation until nine on Friday morning. Lord Tenterden then came into court, and stated that he had received a note from the Jury, and as it appeared that there was no likelihood of their coming to a decision, he would take it upon himself to discharge them. Mr. Cobbett states in his Register of Saturday, that "at ten minutes after nine yesterday morning, the judge having arrived, the jury came up and announced that they could not agree; that there were six for and six against acquittal; and upon this his lordship discharged them, which amounts to an acquittal."

Liverpool, July 11.—It is now more doubtful than ever whether a new writ for Liverpool be issued until the reform bill is passed. The state of the boroughs occupied the attention of the House of Commons on Wednesday and Friday nights, and the writ is now practically through the committee, except as to the most prevalent opinion on the subject is, that the writ will be suspended, and that it will be brought in to disfranchise the boroughs for their venality at the election in November last.

Blasphemy.—The seditious Rev. Thomas Taylor was tried for blasphemy at the Surrey Sessions, on Monday. At a past twelve at night, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned two years in the county goal, and to pay a fine of two hundred pounds, and to enter into his own recognisance in the sum of five hundred pounds for his good behaviour, and two more of two hundred and fifty pounds, for the next five years.

London, July 9.—(Half past 7.)—We have a letter from our correspondent at Brussels, written on Wednesday evening, up to which time no division had taken place in the Congress respecting the acceptance of the proposals from London relative to the boundaries. Our correspondent, however, says, that notwithstanding the indecisive activity of the republican and French parties, there was not the least doubt that the majority of Congress would be in favor of the acceptance of the London protocol, and, therefore, that Prince Leopold would be proclaimed.—Indeed, so far did this expectation prevail, that preparations are already making at Ostend to receive the Prince. The other letters received to-day in the city hold the same language as our correspondent's. The decision of Congress was expected to take place yesterday or to-day. Probably on Monday morning we shall know it here.

FRANCE.—The elections are still going on throughout France, but it is impossible to calculate with any certainty, as yet, as to the probable result upon the future destinies of the ministry. From the substance, if not the suppliant tone of the latter, however, it is pretty clear that they

look upon the state of the odds as against them; and the chances are, that France will in future be cleansed of the stain which has attached to its foreign policy for sometimes past.

Elections in France.—The ministerial papers claim an immense majority for the Premier, which his opponents however deny him to the extent claimed. In Paris the elections were a moiety Ministerial and a moiety otherwise.

In the 4th arrondissement Odilon Barrot was defeated, but he has been elected in five other places. In the Departments the extreme gauche has lost none of its partisans. Lafayette, Lamartine, O'Barrot, Dupont de l'Eure, Mauguin, Lafitte, &c. are all returned, on the other hand. Dupinaud, Guizot, Royer Collard and Sebastiani are elected. M. de Rigny, the Minister of Marine, has been defeated.—General Lafayette has been returned by an immense majority.

Among the new members are General Bertrand and Las Cases.

The character of the new Chamber is thus summed up in a paper we have before us, and it appears to us as far as we are able to judge, to be probably correct. "The Minister has not a majority for the whole of his system, nor the opposition, a majority for the whole of its plan of government, but the Minister will have a majority for measures which are national and comprehensive; wise and just, and will be in a minority on the subject of the Peasantry, Civil List and Poland."

Poland.—The Warsaw Journals, which reach to the 26th June, contain a report from the General in Chief, dated Warsaw June 24, relative to the operations of the army against the corps of Rudiger in the governments of Podlach and Lublin. On the 15th, the Polish head quarters were at Siennica, where the General in Chief removed to second the operations of Generals Sanskowski and Byinski, and to cover Warsaw. On the 18th Byinski, who was at Siennica, where he found large magazines, Jankowski, with a division of infantry, some cavalry under General Tarno and Gen. Romanno, were ordered to Kozik, in the government of Lublin, and then, with this improved force, to attack and defeat General Rudiger. Sanskowski took Lukow on the 28th, and when he arrived at Gulkow, near Adamow, he heard that the enemy crossed over at Lysolki, to the right bank of the Wieprz.

Fearing that he might escape, he directed his whole corps into small detachments, and sent Gen. Tarno to Lysolki, near Budziska. Gen. Tarno who had only 3000 men, met with the enemy at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, but no assistance came: the enemy was alone 10,000 strong. The action continued till 9 A. M. and both parties kept their positions.

Gen. Tarno, on receiving positive orders, retreated to Czarna. His loss was 270 killed and wounded. Besides this, detachments of the enemy got between the scattering corps of Jankowski, and took two of his aids-de-camp who were the bearers of his orders, and the quarter master, Maj. Biliyoun, prisoners. On the same day, after the action fought by Gen. Tarno, all Jankowski's force was assembled at Gulowska Wolf; and Rudiger assembled his Pzyloczans; after which the former began his retreat to Warsaw, & the latter also retreated. Gens. Jankowski and Bakowski are to be tried by court martial for not having supported Gen. Tarno. The latter was the nearest to Tarno, and yet did not go to help him, though he heard the cannonade. The Warsaw state Gazette, however, says that Chrzczowski took the town of Lublin on the 20th, and joined Romanno on the 23d, and that in the battle near Lublin, between Chrzczowski and Rudiger, the latter is said to have lost 6000 men, taken prisoners, and 8 pieces of cannon.

We received last night, the Paris paper of Saturday, with the Messenger's eye Chamber dated Sunday. It appears that the arrangement has been at length concluded between France and America, respecting the claims of the latter for prizes taken in 1812 and 1813. The following are extracts:—

From the Temps of Saturday, July 9.

Paris, July 8.—The Journal du Havre of the 6th contains an important piece of intelligence: "We learn," it says, "from good authority, that the French government has just concluded the claims of the United States based on account of prizes taken in 1812 and 1813, and has agreed upon the indemnity claimed on that account."

"For a sum of 25,000,000 of francs the French government settles with that of the United States for all indemnity, even such as remain undecided with respect to Louisiana; and by virtue of this arrangement, which the American Ambassador Plenipotentiary has signed, all difficulties are removed, and the collision, of which President Jackson spoke in his Message avoided. The commercial relations between France and the United States will become closer. The Ambassador promises, in the name of his Government, that the duty on wine imported into the United States shall be diminished six cents per gallon. The duty on silks is also reduced."

POLAND.—At the battle of Dlugosiodla, the wife of one of the gunners took the place of one of the soldiers who was killed, and carried charges for charging the cannon; the officers ordered her to quit the field of battle, but she put on the uniform of a soldier and fought to the end of the battle; it is said she will receive a military cross for her bravery. There are several women serving in the army, I have seen two myself.

At the battle of Ostrolenka, a soldier wounded in the calf of his leg gave his razor to one of his comrades and begged him to cut the ball out, but on his refusing to perform the operation, he cut it out himself (which was fortunately not deep in the flesh) tied up the wound and returned into the battle.

A PICTURE OF MR. CLAY'S INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM.

In 1824 a law was passed and sanctioned by Mr. Monroe, appropriating \$30,000 annually to be applied at the discretion of the President, to defraying the expense of such surveys as might be found necessary, with a view to the construction of roads and canals of a national character. The execution of the law was reserved by the President to the Secretary at War (Mr. Calhoun). Mr. Calhoun, in his next annual report, invited the attention of Congress, to the construction he had put on the law, and designated the roads and canals which were deemed by him of a national character, and intended by Congress to be examined and surveyed, with a view to their construction by the General Government.

The works were such as all would admit were of national importance, and could be completed within a reasonable time, out of the national Treasury, without increasing or postponing the payment of the national debt, viz: a road from Buffalo to New Orleans, the Wheeling turnpike, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and a connecting line of canals on the seaboard, commencing on the Mississippi, near New Orleans and terminating in Barnstable Bay, in Massachusetts.

In March, 1825, Mr. Adams was inaugurated, and his administration was entrusted with

the expenditure of the \$30,000, for examinations and surveys. Immediately the power of the administration was immensely increased. They were not satisfied with completing the surveys, and furnishing Congress with an accurate estimate of the probable cost of completing the splendid "system of improvement" which had been sketched with a master's hand, by Mr. Calhoun; but commenced a series of surveys and examinations with a view to the construction of roads and canals of all possible character, whether for local or general—national or state benefit. This departure from the policy of Mr. Monroe's administration, is the true source of all the difficulties, the friends of Internal Improvement are destined to encounter. In 1827 the Secretary at War (Mr. Barlow) was called on by Congress to furnish a list of the roads and canals, which had been examined and surveyed by the Engineer Corps, together with an estimate of the amount of money which was to be expended in the construction. The call was complied with, by exhibiting a list of near one hundred roads and canals, the estimated cost of constructing which is not less than \$300,000,000 (three hundred million of dollars). When it is recollected that the actual expenditure, generally greatly exceeds the estimated cost of constructing all roads and canals, we may safely conclude that the works which had been examined by the engineer corps, in three years only, under what is now called "Mr. Clay's system," would have cost the nation, in the construction five hundred million of dollars. This sum would nearly all be added to our national debt. The interest on it annually, would be thirty million of dollars. The inhabitants of the United States are probably 12,000,000; the Government, therefore, would be obliged to pay two dollars and fifty cents, for each man, woman, and child, of all colours and conditions, in the United States for the annual interest on the national debt. The gradual payment of the principal would be entirely beyond the means of the national Government; unless every State Government was destroyed, and all the revenue placed at the disposal of Congress.

This prospect before us may be thought lightly of, by prodigals and spendthrifts, and may be regarded by the sober and industrious, as a national debt and emolument at all hazards; but it will not be so viewed by the sober, discreet tax paying portion of the community. They know that from the sweat of their brow, the revenue of the Country must be raised, and they will look narrowly to the objects on which it is to be expended. Let one of our fellow citizens, who is himself a tax payer, warn you to be on your guard. "The wolf is upon the walk." Let me conjure you not to reject the proposals of the President, because you may have opposed his election, or because of prejudice against the man. If you approve his measures, sustain the man. If you are politicians (and Mr. Clay may be of that number), who laugh at the dread expressed by the President, at adopting any measures which tend to increase greatly the national debt. They speak confidently of the immense resources of the country, and denounce as "timid politicians" those who oppose their schemes of extravagance. Such a school of politicians once existed in England, and evil has been the day since that ill-fated country followed their advice;—God forbid that this country should follow similar ill advisers. England once owed a national debt, no greater than ours now is.—Her prudent politicians urged its speedy payment.—This advice prevailed for a time. A sinking fund was created similar to ours, providing for its gradual redemption. Unfortunately for the country, a war broke out between England and the people. Though occupying a small island they were ambitious of "holding the balance of Europe,"—of becoming mistress of the world. To accomplish this, a splendid navy must be built,—a large standing army maintained. Unwilling to endure the tax, necessary to obtain their object, and without prudence to postpone it for a season, the law which set apart a portion of their revenue for the payment of the national debt, was repealed, that sum was applied to the annual expenses, and money borrowed annually for the payment of the interest of the national debt. Still the funds in the Treasury were insufficient to satiate that fatal passion for sudden grandeur, which had seized on the people. Immense sums were borrowed annually to be lavished upon their favorite projects—foreign wars, a standing army, and a splendid navy; and they have reaped the reward of their folly. They have indeed "sowed the wind," and now "reap the whirlwind." The national debt of Great Britain, almost equals the entire value of all the property of the kingdom. It is now deemed hopeless, even to attempt its payment.—The taxes for the payment of the annual interest alone, are so heavy as to have produced want, misery, and starvation among large classes of its unfortunate inhabitants. Whenever able to pay their passage across the Atlantic Ocean, thousands of them quit their oppressed country, and flee to this "land of the free, and home of the brave."

Thought it proper to give you all and the worst information that has reached us through the best sources of intelligence which the nature of the case will admit.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday express from Suffolk, with intelligence from the upper part of Southampton county, stating that a band of insurgent slaves (some of them believed to be runaway slaves from the neighboring swamps), had turned out on Sunday night last and murdered several whole families, amounting to forty or fifty individuals. Some of the families were named, and among them was that of Mrs. Catherine Whitehead, sister of our worthy townsman, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, who, with her son, and five daughters, fell a sacrifice to the savage ferocity of these demons in human shape.

The insurrection was represented as one of a most alarming character, though it is believed, and not with a view to a more important object—as Mrs. Whitehead being a wealthy lady was supposed to have had a large sum of money in her house. Unfortunately a large number of the effective male population was absent at Camp Meeting in Gates county, some miles off, a circumstance which gave a temporary security to the brigands in the perpetration of their butcheries; and the panic which they struck at the moment prevented the assembling of a force sufficient to check their career.

As soon as this intelligence was received, our authorities met, and decided on making an immediate application to Col. House, commanding at Fortress Monroe, who at 6 o'clock this morning embarked on board the steamboat Hampton, with three companies and a piece of artillery for Suffolk. These troops were reinforced in the roads by detachments from the United States ship Warren and Natchez, the whole amounting to nearly 300 men.

To day another express arrived from Suffolk, confirming the disastrous news of the preceding one, and adding till more to the number of the slain. The insurgents are believed to have from 100 to 150 mounted men, and about 2000 on foot. They are armed with muskets with a small number of the militia, who killed six and took eight of them prisoners. They are said to be on their way to South River, probably making their way for the Dismal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much further mischief. There is very little dissatisfaction in the slaves generally, and they cannot muster a force sufficient to effect any object of importance. The few who have thus rashly followed into the arena, will be shot down like crows or captured and made examples of. The militia are collecting in all the neighboring counties, and the utmost vigilance prevails. I submit a list of the victims of their savage vengeance.

Mrs. WATERS and family, 14
Mrs. WHITEHEAD, 7
Mrs. VAUGHAN, 5
JACOB WILLIAMS, 5
Mr. TRAVIS, 5
Mr. REBE, 4
Mr. WILLIAMS, 3
Mr. BAINES, 2
Mrs. TURNER, 3
UNENOWN, 10

Besides these, a private letter adds the families of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Henry Bryant—numbers not mentioned.

Muskets, pistols, swords and ammunition have been forwarded to Suffolk to-day, by Com. Warrington, at the request of our civil authorities, and a number of our citizens have volunteered and formed themselves as a troop of cavalry, and set off to assist their fellow citizens in Southampton. I trust the next news you hear will be that all is quiet again.

In haste, yours,

Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated at Norfolk, 5 o'clock, P. M. "It is now 5 o'clock, Thompson's stage has just arrived—the above statement is confirmed; and in addition state that 300 negroes, well mounted and armed, and headed by one or two white men, is the amount of the insurgent force."—Gazette.

WOODS' MOSAIC HISTORY.—This handsome octavo issues from the press of McElrath and Bings, which circumstance is a sufficient pledge that the work has undergone the strict scrutiny of the pious and able supervisors of the Methodist press in this country, and is a learned and most interesting commentary on the Mosaic account of the creation, comprehending all the light that criticism, history, philosophy and modern discoveries have thrown on the inspired narrative of the mysterious production of this globe and all it inherits, with that most wonderful of all explanations of the greatest name of the Creation, Jehovah; successively treats of his operations during the six days of creation, explaining the laws of nature and principles of life in its vegetable and animal bodies, and concludes with an elaborate dissertation on the institution of the Sabbath. Indelicately, it may be said, in a certain sense, is now greatly out of fashion; and few take the pains to read the assaults made on the truth of the sacred record by such writers as Volney. It is, however, a high source of satisfaction, even to the mere speculative believer in Christianity, to find that the progress of knowledge, the more perfect approximations in mathematical calculation, and the new lights thrown on the darkness of antiquity by those who have explored the earliest seats of civilization, and unlocked their hitherto hidden and mysterious treasures, do but verify and confirm in a marvellous manner, what was written by the Jewish Prophet and Leader, under the dictation of the Holy Spirit. This volume condenses all this conclusive and striking evidence, and ought to be read by all who take an interest in matters, of which, to say nothing of their spiritual importance, there can be none of higher moment to those who consider the events of the past, and the nature and constitution of the planet they are born on, the elements they live in, and the whole range of physical philosophy, as subjects proper to be understood by those professing to be educated. The work has been revised and improved by the Rev. J. P. Durbin, Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky.

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NORFOLK, 24th Aug. 1831.

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Southampton is bounded by the counties of Isle of Wight on the North, and Northampton, in North Carolina, on the South.

Riot on the Rail Road.—A quarrel which took place on Sunday last, between the white and coloured workmen on the Rail-road, near New Market, had like to have led to very serious and general disaster in that neighborhood. On Monday the conflict was renewed and became so violent that the citizens of New Market had to interfere. They succeeded in capturing about 20 of the ringleaders, and forcing their followers to retire. The defeated party soon rallied, and recruiting a force of four or five hundred, marched towards New Market, with the intention, probably, of rescuing the captured persons.—The timely arrival of the Rev. Mr. McElroy and C. W. Weir, prevented the bloody conflict, which would, in all probability, have ensued. The former gentleman prevailed upon the aggressors to retire; and placing himself at their head, led them to their shanties.

Another alarm was raised on Tuesday night through the agency of an imprudent young man, a citizen of the neighbourhood; and a considerable number of the citizens of this place hastily formed in military order, proceeded to New Market; but happily, their services were not required. A number of persons were seriously injured in the affray, and one of the workmen, (an Irishman,) we understand, died in consequence of the wounds he received.—We understand a legal investigation of the matter will be made.—Frederick Citizen.

From the Washington Globe, Aug. 19.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

A friend in whom we have the greatest confidence and who has the best opportunities of getting intelligence, has transmitted from Lexington the following statement of the number of members of the Legislature elected on each side in the several Congressional Districts in Kentucky.

We give the names of the members of the Senate, which we know to be correct. The Jackson party have a majority of two in that body, besides the vote of the Lieutenant Governor, who is the president officer in that branch of the General Assembly.

In addition to the seven Jackson members to Congress, who are named as elected, in the letters we have received and published heretofore, the Louisville Advertiser reports the probable defeat of Chilton, and the election of Hayes, a Jacksonian. The Advertiser of the 9th, says:—

"Additional reports reached us last evening, agreeing with that previously received, of the success of Mr. Hayes, over Mr. Chilton, by a majority of about 37 votes."

The following is the statement to which we allude:

District.	Jackson.	Clay.
Daniels,	5	4
Marshall's,	1	6
Johnson's,	6	2
Allen's,	0	6
Letcher's,	5	7
Adair's,	0	0
Leopold's,	4	6
Wickliffe's,	6	3
Chilton's or Hayes',	3	4
Gaither's,	6	2
Tompkins's,	4	6
Lyon's,	5	3

Senators, whose votes for U. S. } 49 51
Senator is known } 20 18

69 69

NORG.—Of the members of the House of Representatives, 5 only remain to be heard from. 3 of which are placed on the Jackson side of the list;—from Perry and Clay 1—Lauriel and White 1—Ohio 1. The other 2, from Russel and Casey, are placed on the Clay side of the list. It is believed the result will leave the list as it now stands. The list of members in the Senate, voting for the Jackson Senator, is as follows, and known to the whole state:

County.	Green.
Allen,	Green.
Barren,	Harrison.
Bell,	Livingston.
Benton,	Union.
Bourbon,	Madison.
Bowling Green,	Gallatin.
Boyd,	Pulaski.
Breathitt,	Floyd.
Bullitt,	Jefferson.
Calloway,	Barren.
Carter,	Nicholas.
Cass,	Scott.
Cecilia,	Hardin.
Chester,	Henry.
Christian,	Washington.
Claiborne,	Adair.
Crittenden,	Campbell.
Cumberland,	Mercer.
Daviess,	Owen.
De Kalb,	Cumberland 20

From the Massville Monitor, August 12.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following gentlemen have been returned members of the next congress from Kentucky.

JACKSON MEMBERS.

1st Dis. Henry Daniel. 5th Dis. N. Gaither.
2d Dis. R. M. Johnson. 6th Dis. C. A. Wickliffe.
3d Dis. J. M. Leconte. 11th not heard from certainly.
4th Dis. John Adair. 12th Dis. C. Lyon.

CLAY MEMBERS.

2d Dis. T. A. Marshall. 4th Dis. R. P. Letcher.
3d Dis. Chilton Allen. 10th Dis. C. Tompkins.

Until last night, it was believed that Mr. Chilton was elected—but we learn by passengers in steam boats from below, that Mr. Hayes' majority over Mr. Chilton, is 15.

Mr. Marshall's majority over Mr. Coleman, is 273. In 1828, Mr. Chambers' majority in this district, was about the same—in 1829, Mr. Coleman's majority over Judge Beatty, was 12. At the same election, Major Bedinger received near 500 votes, and Dr. Leach a small vote. Mr. Coleman's vote on each time, has not varied more than 80 or 100. So that the veto, the breaking up of the cabinet and all, have not impaired the popularity of the president here.

ALABAMA.—The Courtland Herald of the 5th says, that from the best information it had been able to obtain, it appears that C. C. Clay is elected Representative to Congress, without opposition, from the Northern District, and Judge Gale Governor of the State.

MISSOURI ELECTION. The result of the contest between Pettis the Jackson candidate, and BARTON the ex Senator, has been a perfect ROUTE OF THE CLAYITES. Pettis' majority will be according to the Bracon, about FOUR THOUSAND, being the largest majority ever known in the state.

A Map of Matrimony has been published in Boston, in which the Quicksands of Censure, Cape Courtship, Point Proposal, Point Pin Money, Isle of Envy, Vale of Gladness, Lake shoulds, reefs, &c. are said to be accurately laid down. A Boston paper recommends this map as highly useful to single gentlemen.

TO THE PEOPLE OF QUEEN AN